

# BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD

Pacific Theo Seminary \$05



The City of Muscat, Oman, Arabia (see page 34)

Published Monthly  
BY THE  
**AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY**  
NEW YORK CITY



as the Revised Version (American Standard Edition). Two hundred and sixty-five essays were offered in competition up to October 1, 1904, the date fixed for the submission of essays.

The Committee of Judges consisted of Prof. Robert A. Rogers, of the Drew Theological Seminary (Methodist Episcopal); Prof. Melancthon W. Jacobus, of the Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational); Dr. Talcott Williams, of the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press*; the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*; Chancellor Henry M. McCracken, of the University of the City of New York; President Francis L. Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary (Presbyterian); and Prof. Walter Quincy Scott, one of the instructors of the Bible Teachers' Training School of New York City.

The committee have awarded the prizes as follows: the first prize of \$1,000 to the Rev. William Thomas Whitley, a Baptist minister of Preston, Eng.; the second prize of \$500 to the Rev. Gerald Hamilton Beard, a Congregational minister of New Haven, Conn.; and the third prize of \$250 to Mr. Charles B. Dalton, Assistant Master in Trinity Parish (Protestant Episcopal), New York City.

The Bible Teachers' Training School will publish by March 15th an edition of these three essays. This edition will cost fifty cents, and can be obtained by writing to the Bible Teachers' Training School, 541 Lexington Avenue, New York City. A fuller edition containing the appendices will be published later. All lovers of the Bible, and especially those interested in the history of the English versions, will do well to secure this latest edition to the literature of the subject.

THE Rev. S. G. Wilson, D.D., of Tabriz, Persia, for many years a missionary under the Presbyterian Board, North, is at present on furlough in this country, and has furnished us with an interesting account of the present *impasse* in Bible work. We are happy to say that our own government at Washington has taken just such action as Dr. Wilson regards as so desirable, and on the request of the British and Foreign Bible Society the British Govern-

ment has also co-operated to the same end, so that we cannot but hope that the restrictions will be removed. Dr. Wilson is the author of an informing article in the January number of the *North American Review* on the Russian Government and the Armenian Church, which at the present moment is of interest, as is everything bearing on Russian affairs.

A LETTER just received from the Rev. Dr. Hykes from Honolulu tells of his comfortable progress across the Pacific on his way to China.

IT is interesting to note the growing use of the English Bible in other countries. A request from Hawaii may be read in another column, this one, as it happens, for the Revised Version. We hope to have the Revised Version on sale by the fifteenth of March.

LETTERS from Japan indicate a vigorous continuance of the distribution of the Scriptures among the soldiers and sailors in camp and hospital—especially in the latter mode of distribution. Comfort bags have been sent us illustrating what is being done, containing with true Japanese neatness a great variety of comforts for the soldier boys, and in every bag a copy of the New Testament.

AMONG other gifts to the Society during the past month one may be noted from the Thlinget Church, Presbytery of Alaska. Such a fact is eloquent of the range and power of the benevolence which sustains universal Bible work.

THE Hon. Annis Merrill, LL.D., president of the California Bible Society for some forty years and a Vice-President of the American Bible Society for more than twenty-five years, died in San Francisco on February 1st, at the age of ninety-five.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### TEN YEARS OF BIBLE WORK IN ARABIA.

THE Rev. Dr. S. M. Zwemer writes as follows in the interesting little periodical, *Neglected Arabia*:

It is about ten years ago that the distribution of

Scriptures began in Bahrein station, amid much opposition and persecution of our colporteur. The entering of the wedge was not without many a hard blow. But the Bible has gained a foothold, and our dingy little shop, with a shelf of books, has grown to be a well-lighted room with seats and a table and a



large stock of books in the best location possible. The increase in circulation represents progress as well as conflict.

In 1893, with every effort, we were able to sell only a couple of hundred portions of God's Word. Last year from this station alone 51 Bibles, 51 New Testaments, and 1,431 Portions were distributed, nearly all by sale, among Moslems. This year we hope the total circulation will reach near the two thousand line.

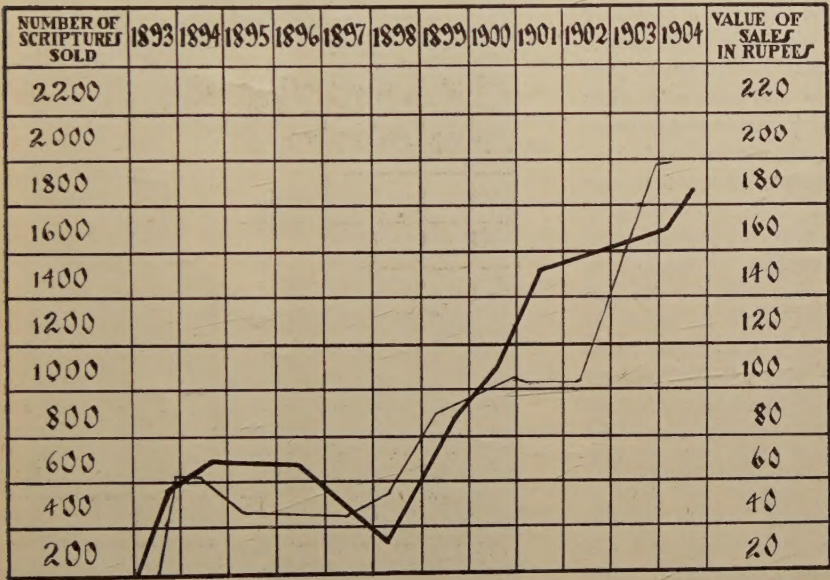
In 1893 our field was limited to the nearest villages, and our force was one colporteur. Now we tour to the Oman coast, Hassa, and all the island group, and have a "daughter" Bible-shop at Kuwait. When work began prejudice was strong, and men fought the very paper and cover of the small Gospels; they were torn up and burned. Now that method is rare. The struggle is regarding the contents. Moslems buy

In conclusion, it is interesting to note the curve of values, and see that Moslems paid for Bibles last year 191 rupees, or about \$63. And this in a land where the daily wage of a laborer is twelve cents, and the Gospel the cheapest book on the market.

The Rev. James Moerdyk brings the story of Bible work in Oman up to date in an article entitled "Farthest North in Oman," in a subsequent number of the same periodical.

While traveling from Muscat to Bahrein, and at anchor off the town of Debai on the Oman, or Old Pirate, coast, we picked up two colporteurs belonging to Bahrein station. They came aboard to return to the station after an absence of forty days spent in touring along the coast above named. They visited three different districts and tarried at seven different

towns along the coast of seventy-five miles in length, going farther north than we have been for five or six years. This last district farthest north is inhabited by a people apparently of Arab extraction, but their language is strange, as are many of their customs. Those living on the sea front speak Arabic as well as their own language; inland they know only this strange tongue, which the Arabs describe as similar to the chattering of birds, and all of us who have heard it quite agree with the verdict. The colporteurs sold eighteen copies of Scripture in that district, which, if read by



TWELVE YEARS' BIBLE SALES AT BAHREIN

the book to study it and to compare it with the Koran. In that kind of conflict the Bible has never yet been worsted.

In 1893 we were at Bahrein in fear and trembling, because at any time the door that was ajar might have been slammed in our faces. To-day there is no question, even among the Mollahs, that our Bible depot has come to stay, and that the one message at the Mason Memorial Hospital is from the Book of books. What does the downward curve in the table signify? It means that, for lack of reinforcements, our furlough in 1897-98 meant a decrease in the Bible work at this station. You cannot make good bricks without straw, nor keep the work at the station going without a resident missionary. We hope there will never more be a downward curve in the evangelistic work at any of our stations for this cause.

the few who understand Arabic, may be by them interpreted to their brothers and friends. The total sales of our friends during the tour were one hundred and eleven copies of Scripture. The work was not without hardship and persecution, so that more than once they were tempted to give up, but after all is told they rejoice that they were permitted to toil and suffer for Christ's sake.

Careful Conclusions.

What effect is the work having upon the people in these districts? I think we may gather from experience during our last tour:

- 1. That we are not rebuffed and persecuted because we are Christians, but because we are aggressive in circulating the Word and witnessing for Christ. A Christian who is willing to "rough it" might settle in



the larger towns to do business with the people and not be molested except for petty sneers and remarks, but the missionary must expect harsher treatment. Arabs who are friends, outwardly at least, because of medicines and favors received, now seem to hang back and to give us the "cold shoulder," so that the future may mean a bolder and firmer stand for the truth's sake.

2. That opposition does not originate with those who have bought and read the Scriptures, but with those who have false Islamic ideas concerning the Bible, and, aroused by hypocritical zealots, seek to shut out the poisonous literature. Our colporteurs tell of finding copies of the Gospel neatly kept wrapped in cloth covers. Some of these, it is true, were kept as charms against the evil one, but their owners could read, and did read the books, and were friendly to those who brought them. In one town there lives an old man who at every visit of the colporteurs insists on buying a different portion of the Bible. He cannot read himself, but calls his children and friends to read to him. The Book is in demand, and sales were most numerous in the town where opposition was strongest.

3. We think that we have good reason to believe that several in this district are searching the Scripture and feeling after truth. Four years ago we met a young man who seemed very eager to know the truth and read all the Christian literature we could give him. A year later when we met him, he secretly confessed his faith in Christ and asked for more instruction. Later he was always a Nicodemus when colporteurs visited the place; and they felt greatly encouraged about him, although he never left off his Moslem prayers and ritual, but claimed that God could read his heart and would accept his prayers. This year our helpers learned that he had died of cholera. There are several others, besides the old man already referred to, who are reading and ask questions when our helpers come to the towns. God knows his own and will perfect his work.

#### BIBLE PROHIBITION IN PERSIA.

**D**R. S. G. WILSON, of Tabriz, Persia, writes as follows:

The work of the Bible societies in Persia is seriously hampered. It is necessary that something energetic and effectual should be done to secure freedom for Bible work in that land.

In January, 1897, the Persian Foreign Office sent to all the legations an order which, omitting titles and abbreviating it, reads as follows:

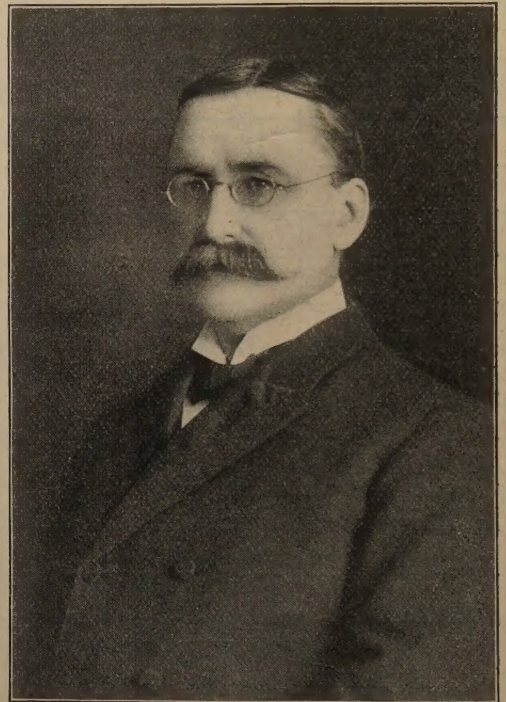
"SHABAN 16, 1314, Year of the Monkey."

"TO THE LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.:

"According to the will of His High Majesty, the glorious and mighty, the holy and illustrious King of Kings (may his government and reign be forever),

and according to his enlightened mind, it is determined in regard to all kinds of books, whether heavenly, sacred, religious, or otherwise, that when foreign subjects wish to bring them to the countries of Iran to buy and sell, their purchase and sale shall be conditioned on the permission of the Department of Arts and Science of the High Government. Again, the transfer of such books from one city to another shall only be done after obtaining a permit from the department, in which the names and number of the books must be stated. Otherwise they will be seized and detained, and the man who carries them shall be answerable to the courts. After thirty-three days this order shall go into execution."

The United States Minister, Mr. Alex. McDonald,



REV. DR. SAMUEL G. WILSON, OF TABRIZ, PERSIA

protested against this order. Explanation was given him, that "the trouble had grown out of the free distribution of religious books by English missionaries in southern Persia; that the Mollahs were much excited, and serious trouble was feared, for which the government could not be responsible. This step had been taken to quiet them and preserve peace."

Afterward the order was explained and made more severe in some of its provisions. It was decreed, "that books of science, literature, and history, and such like, for instruction and learning are free, and, after obtaining a permit from the Department of Arts and Science, will in no way be interfered with. Religious and heavenly books, even such as are



necessary for the adherents of respective religions, shall also be by permission; but all books that are brought in for the propagation of foreign religions and are given without charge to Mussulmans, are prohibited. This prohibition is strict, so that if they come to hand they shall be seized and destroyed. The government will not be answerable for their value."

In so far as this order applied to Christian books controverting Islam, as when fifty copies of a life of Henry Martyn were destroyed, we are not concerned to protest, but the order was interpreted to include Bibles. Definite instructions were given to the custom house officers to admit no Bibles in the languages of Moslems. This might have been an order for a day had the custom houses continued in charge of native officials, but they were transferred to the care of Belgians, who enforced the order according to the letter. At first, Bibles in Persian, Arabic, and Turkish were all excluded. For three years several cases of Scriptures in Persian and Turkish, invoiced for Tabriz, have been lying in the Bushire custom house. From time to time protests have been made against this embargo on Bibles. It seems that lately the order has been interpreted to mean only Bibles in the Persian language. It is contrary to the general conduct of the Persian Government to insist on such an order. Persian officials are liberal minded as a rule. They have often afforded official protection and aid to colporteurs. When the order was given, it was supposed that it was meant simply to satisfy the complaining Mollahs; and that like many orders, it would lapse into "innocuous desuetude" after a few months. For example, an order was given some years ago prohibiting the use of kodaks by travelers. It was not enforced. About fifteen years ago an order was issued that each Bible received at the custom house should be sealed on its fly-leaf by the government, and a *shahi* paid on each for the trouble. This was only enforced until a change in the governorship.

Regarding this prohibition of Bibles, it may be said that it is contrary to Moslem custom. In Turkey, Morocco, and, in the past, in Persia, the Old and New Testaments have been permitted and even honored as lying at the foundation of Islam. Though regarded as abrogated or superseded, they were considered as the Word of God, holy books—given through inspired prophets. When Henry Martyn's version of the New Testament was presented by the British Ambassador to Fath Ali Shah, the latter characterized it "as an event which gave great satisfaction to his soul." "We hold worthy of our high appreciation this work—the divine books of the teacher Jesus." "Express to the members of the enlightened (Bible) Society our deserved thanks."

The only ground upon which the Bible can be lawfully prohibited by a Mohammedan state is by denying its authenticity or genuineness. When the Turkish

Government some fifty or more years ago wished to prohibit the Scriptures, they gave up the purpose on the protest of Christian ambassadors, because they dared not stand in the face of Christianity and pronounce the Scriptures false or spurious.

Possibly some such conception lies at the root of the Persian law. Some fifteen years ago a Mujtihad in West Persia gave a *fatra*, or decree, that the true Law, Psalms, and Gospels had been taken up to heaven, and that it is unlawful to distribute or read the existing so-called Holy Scriptures. The real reason is, however, that the Bible has a powerful influence on the mind and conscience of Moslems, and its effect on them is feared by the Moslems.

This also should be said, that Bibles are not given away usually, but are sold at a price considerably above the cost of paper and binding. This also is true, that controversial books against Islam are not distributed from any of the Bible depots in Persia, as far as I know.

What is the remedy for the present condition? Shall the Bible be a prohibited book to the Persian in this twentieth century? I believe the Persian Government will yield to the proper representations from our government and that of His British Majesty. This has been proved in the past. In 1886 the authorities in Azerbaijan laid down the rule that Scriptures in the languages used by Moslems would be confiscated. The reason given was that the Scriptures were doing damage to Islam; and therefore their circulation would not be allowed. Mr. W. G. Abbot, British Consul at Tabriz, appealed the case to Teheran, and through the kind offices of Her British Majesty's Minister, [Mr. Nicolson, the order was annulled and the Bibles set free. We trust that the combined influence of the American and British Governments may accomplish the annulling of the present order. It has been enforced entirely too long already.

#### COLPORTAGE REPORT.

**M**R. BRYCE W. RANKIN, a Brazilian colporteur, gives us a page from his diary as follows:

Wishing to get some experience of the country and to do what little active missionary work lay within the reach of a newcomer's scanty stock of Portuguese, I ventured recently on a short colportage trip, having as a companion, Señor Diniz, a Brazilian convert. The point selected was Sorocaba, an old-fashioned town some one hundred miles southwest of São Paulo, the fourth largest in the State. We left São Paulo carrying a portmanteau full of Scriptures with us.

A preliminary exploration of the town on arrival proved it to have about 15,000 or 18,000 inhabitants—larger than we had anticipated—and we decided



upon making a house-to-house canvass of the whole city, which we calculated would occupy us a week, or perhaps longer. Through the kind offices of the Brazilian pastor, we readily obtained the permission of the authorities to sell, and began our canvass at noon on Friday the 18th in the business quarter of the town.

The devil was evidently trying to drive us off the ground, for we both suffered much oppression of spirit at the start and had very poor sales, selling almost nothing all day. We very soon found, also, that other colporteurs had been before us; the last had worked the town only three months before, and many already had the Scriptures. The enemy pressed us hard about the useless toil of a house-to-house canvass in a town so well and recently worked, and pointed to our day's takings, which were small, as proof. However, we determined to hold on, and next day we met with a little more encouragement, but it was not until the afternoon of the third day that we saw how truly God was going to work for us. Our canvass that afternoon took us to the neighborhood of the store of a bright Christian old man, in whose house one of the two Protestant congregations in the town meet, and for some little distance on either side of his warehouse we found, instead of the usual indifference or suspicion, a friendly interest and a ready sale, so that in a short time we had sold as much as in our two and one-half days' work previously. We felt that it was the influence of this beautiful old man's testimony that had awakened in those around such an interest in the book he prized and such friendliness toward the religion he professed. We had much better sales in the outskirts than in the business section of the town, so that by the time our work was completed the following totals had been reached: Bibles sold, 28, Testaments 96, Gospels 151, Psalms 6; total, 281.

#### AFRICAN VERSIONS.

IT is announced that every African tribe from the mouth of the Congo to Stanley Falls, a thousand miles in the interior, has the Bible in its own language. About 9,000 converts are gathered in the various native churches. Christian schools are planted in hundreds of villages and native seminaries for the training of Christian workers are established. There was recently a general conference of Christian missionaries at Stan-

ley Pool, and many subjects of interest to all these pioneers of a Christian civilization were discussed in a most fraternal spirit.—*Michigan Christian Advocate*.

#### FROM THE LEVANT AGENCY, SYRIA, AND THE SOUDAN.

THE Levant Agency covers such an immense territory that we can only from time to time give information from its various parts. Our readers will be interested to read a recent letter addressed to the American Bible Society on behalf of the Syrian Mission of the Presbyterian Church and written by the venerable Dr. William Jessup, whose fame is in all the churches.

From another part of the same field comes a shorter letter from the Rev. G. A. Sowash, of the United Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sowash writes from Khartoum, and gives us some recent impressions of the needs of the Soudan region. It may be remembered by some of our readers that the Rev. Mr. Giffen, of the same mission, reported in our columns that two men worked during the whole of the last year, traveling 5,500 miles and visiting 80 villages. The Anglo-Egyptian Soudan was looked after then by these two colporteurs, one with his center at Khartoum and the other at Wady Halfa. Mr. Sowash's letter deals with business details, but gives an impression of the needs of the field, and the pictures which he has kindly enclosed for us make this impression still more vivid.



THE DEPOSITORY OF THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AT KHARTOUM, IN THE SOUDAN, AND ITS COLPORTEUR, ABRAHAM



SYRIA MISSION, ZAHLEH, SYRIA, January 14, 1905.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY,  
NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.:

*My Dear Friends*—In behalf of the Syria Mission of the Presbyterian Church in United States of America, it becomes my privilege to extend to you all our fraternal greetings for the new year. We wish you every success in the great work to which you have been called. God's Word for God's world is a watch-word denoting a specific supply for a universal demand. In these days he is the man of wealth who can bring such a sufficient supply to such world-wide want. What a wealth yours must be, therefore, in administering your great corporate enterprise.

Your assistance to our work in Syria is not to be measured by the number of dollars you spend here, nor by the number of Bibles distributed during the past year. Your co-operating with us as fellow-workers, having an equal devotion to the Master—the fact that you are a body of able and wise Christian men and that you can see as we do the great need of the world for God's Word—these things are worth more to us than can be written down by any accountant.

It is the aim of our mission to put the Bible into the hands of those who will use it. The demand for the Bible is small among the illiterate. We are aiming to educate the Syrians, with the purpose that they may be able to read and may *desire* to read the Bible. Catholic, and Greek, and Moslem schools are teaching the children to read, but they do not all teach them to read God's Word. The Moslem and the Papist fear its use. The Orthodox Greek Superintendent of Schools in Syria, however, who is a Russian, is the best Syrian customer at present at the American Press in purchases of Bibles. They have a great many schools and use the Bible in them freely. For this let us all thank God. It would be folly,

however, to give the impression here that the Greek-Russian schools teach the pupils the *desire* to read the Bible. Only in Protestant schools is this taught, and in them we are constantly faced with the necessity of insisting that the teaching be thoroughly religious and that the Bible be made attractive to the pupils.

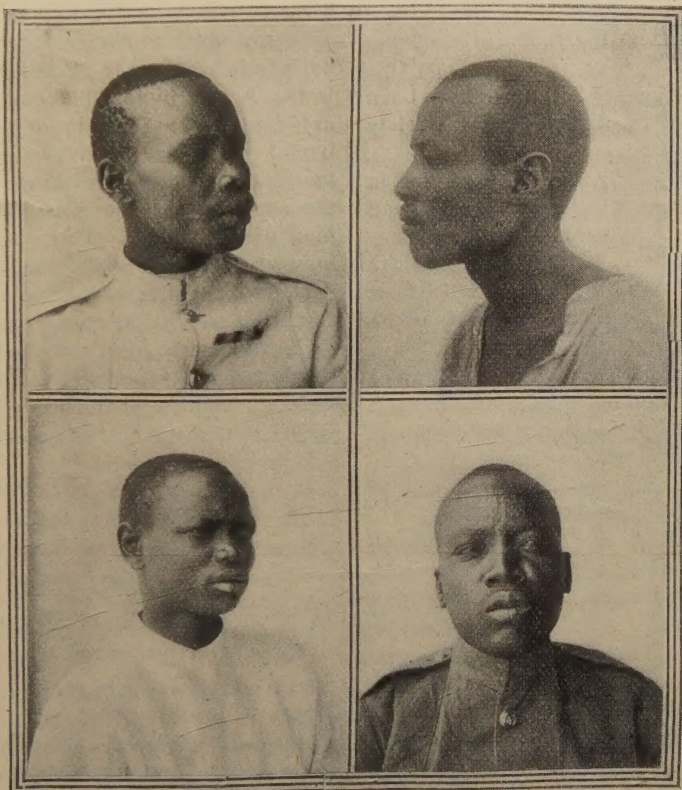
The methods we use in distributing Bibles are several. The first is our own personal effort to get Bibles into the homes of those whom we reach in stations and out-stations. This is a method not pursued as systematically as it should be. The reasons for this are the engrossments of the missionary in the proper

superintendence of the educational and religious departments of his work, rather than lack of desire to urge upon the people the acceptance of God's Word.

The second method is that of so interesting our Syrian preachers and teachers, and the elders of the churches in the matter of Bible distribution, that they become active in selling and in giving the Bible to their neighbors. This is sometimes done by our own private exhortation, and sometimes it is accomplished by the activities of our presbyteries. It was refreshing

to see the interest manifested in the Lebanon Presbytery this year in this matter. A special Sunday was appointed for discourses upon the subject of Bible distribution and for making a special offering for this purpose also in the churches.

The third method is that of employing colporteurs. Owing to the small salary connected with this service and to the high character and devotion needed in the men who can be used in this work, the continual use of this method is not practicable on any large scale. Occasionally, when the right man can be found to accept the salary offered, he can do good work for a limited period. Individual members of our churches



TYPES OF SOUDANESE REACHED BY THE COLPORTEURS



at times become interested in this work, and by personal activity arouse the people of their neighborhood to secure Bibles for use in the family.

In my opinion the missionary, the presbytery, and the colporteur are all good agents to circulate God's Word. All should be active to see that it is then studied.

In order that Syrians may rightly appreciate the value of the Bible as a book, in all cases where there is ability the people should pay something for a Bible.

In producing Arabic Bibles this mission, by means of the Press in Beirut, stands at the forefront of the work in the Levant. This work is a growing one, and its magnitude at present is surprising. I will give you some extracts from the report of the Press for the year 1904 :

"A total of 24,727,000 pages of Scriptures have been printed for the account of the American Bible Society during 1904."

"Pages to the number of 5,746,409 were printed in excess of the highest previous record (1903), and nearly all of these were Scriptures."

"As we consider how the work of the American Bible Society alone has increased, it at once becomes apparent that we must have another machine on which to print Scriptures."

"March 7th and 8th, 1904, no less than 28,900 copies of the Scriptures were called for to be sent to Egypt."

"The electrotypes plates for Leviticus and Numbers are nearly finished, and during the coming year similar plates for Deuteronomy, Job, and Isaiah will be prepared. . . . This will enable the Bible Society to place exceptionally cheap editions of them at the disposal of the missionaries."

With reference to the work of reprinting the first font reference Bible, he says: "It is hoped that the Bible Society will be in a position to photograph plates from the sheets of this edition as the work progresses."

"The Bible Society here and elsewhere remains the faithful friend of the missionary. The printed statistics will show to what extent the Lord's work has been aided by the Society's liberality and co-operation."

I wish to add my approval and the approval of the Syrian Mission to the effort of the Press Manager to secure a new machine for the Press upon which to print Scriptures. Our machinery now in use is running overtime in order to meet the demands for Scriptures. Should we still have an increase in demand we should in no wise be able to meet it. The demand, however, *must* be met. No demand for Scriptures should be unfilled in these days of enlightenment and prosperity. We seek your aid in the purchase of this machine. Can you give it? Should Mr. Freyer approach you by letter on this subject I would say again that he has the backing of

the entire mission in his appeal. May I ask for him your earnest attention to what he says, and your hearty co-operation and assistance?

In conclusion let me urge upon you the fervent request that you remember the work of giving the Bible back to the people of Bible lands, in your prayers at the Society meetings and in your homes. Accept my personal congratulations and wishes that you may all have a happy new year.

Yours in behalf of the mission,

WILLIAM JESSUP.

From the Soudan.

KHARTOUM, January 3, 1905.

How would your Society like to make us a grant of 75 or 100 Bibles, in Arabic, four for pulpit use and the balance for the pews? What we would like to have is the Arabic Bible, which sells here at 85 mills or 42½ cents each. That is for the pews. These are bound in leather (red and ash color) and will outlast two or three of the same Bible in cloth; the price of the cloth-bound volume is only 7½ cents cheaper than that in leather. These books we need for the following places: Suakin, on Red Sea; Wady Medani, on Blue Nile; Halfaya, opposite Khartoum and Omdurman—possibly one or two other places. In all of these places except the two last-named the work is just beginning, and we must supply the books. I have not applied to either Mr. Bowen or Mr. E. M. Giffen, thinking it best to go to headquarters first.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

G. A. SOWASH.

#### IN GUATEMALA.

**M**R. A. E. BISHOP, an indefatigable missionary in Guatemala, writes as follows:

I am just home again after having spent a number of days in work and fellowship with the native missionary whom our Guatemala Assembly commenced to support the first of October in the famous city, La Antigua, founded by General Alvarado in 1527, and where the illustrious Conde de Gomera commenced to represent the crown of Spain in 1611, and in whose days the bright young poet, Don Luis Elián left the gay world, but not to find peace or victory, in one of the numerous convents, beyond whose cloistered walls a large proportion of the population must have lived, judging from the massive proportions of the something like forty ruins of these ancient monasteries yet extant. We had hoped that the time had arrived when a room centrally located might be obtained for the public preaching of the gospel in this center of fanaticism. After repeated failures, it seemed that success had crowned our efforts: a room of commodious proportions one block from the city square was offered us, with an understanding of



what it was to be used for, and two months' rent was paid in advance. We were arranging for the lighting and seating of the same, when the occupant of the house came, saying that the owner's agent had ordered her to vacate the house at once. It then transpired that she had no contract herself, thus making, of course, ours with her invalid. She returned the money, but apparently was sorry that the liberty to preach the gospel publicly had been cut off. One who does not know the power and darkness of Rome cannot appreciate these difficulties in securing rooms for meetings. A good Romanist may rent his building for a low-down saloon or gambling den without incurring any opposition from the priest, but the one who permits his house to be used for the proclamation of the blessed gospel brings upon himself curses, persecutions, and excommunication. We at once accepted the inevitable as an indication that our Father would have us go to work on a more quiet scale.

Outside of the city, in a ranch built of corn-stocks and thatched with grass, there lives a man of more than average intelligence, a father of a large family, who for some two years has manifested interest in the gospel. A few other interested ones were invited, and soon a little company, composed largely of this numerous family, was listening to the Word of God. We believe that our God has a people in this stronghold of Rome and Satan.

Dear Garcia, the native missionary, continues laboring there in the quiet way mentioned. In San Martin, where he labored two months, some ten or more give evidence of having passed from death unto life, besides a manifestation of no little interest among a number of others who were formerly persecutors and enemies of the gospel. The manner in which the light first reached this mountain town is indeed interesting. Some five years ago a man named Elias received a tract in this city, entitled "Thirty reasons why Rome is not the true church." He could not read, but the tract fell into the hands of one of his brothers, who could. He read it over, and doubts and fears commenced to possess him. At last he got so desperately in earnest that he went off into the timber, far from any human being; he fell upon his knees and cried to the great God, pleading that, if the facts stated in the tract were true, he might know it. He communicated with his sisters, and a desire took possession of their hearts to have a Bible. They spoke to the priest of their longings. He told them that a look at a Bible would be worth a thousand dollars. They were poor; how could their desires ever be realized? Some six months later a colporteur slept one night outside of San Martin; the next

morning, bright and early, he took his pack and wandered through the city, passed block after block of houses, going by many an open door, and at last, away to the opposite side from which he had entered, he knocked at the closed door of a humble shanty. The owners responded, and the colporteur asked permission to leave his packs while he went from house to house to sell the Bible. The Bible! A man selling Bibles! If a book were worth one thousand dollars to look at, what would be the price of the book itself! These were the thoughts that filled the hearts of these anxious ones. The colporteur explained that through the grace of God, the generosity of some of God's children, and the American Bible Society, they could have a copy for one dollar (at that time about twenty cents, gold). What interest! What joy! What gratitude! The Elias family now had the long-desired Bible. The colporteur was one of our own converts, and the worker whom the Guatemala missionaries have been personally supporting for the past two years. Some would call all this chance, but we who know his wondrous ways, are sure that his own hand guided the man with the Book to that very door.

#### THE ENGLISH BIBLE IN HAWAII.

THE following letter from Hawaiian Islands explains itself:

KEALAKEKUA, HAWAII, February 1, 1905.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY, NEW YORK, N. Y.:

*Gentlemen*—I have recently been stationed here as a missionary of the Hawaiian Board. As all of the schools are in English, most of my work with the young is in English. The old Hawaiians have their native Bibles, but their own children are now in most instances unable to read these, and have none in English.

I want them brought up to know only the American Standard Revision. Can you give me any of these Bibles? Or if not, how cheaply can you let me have them? The children and young people cannot buy them, as this is one of the poorer districts.

I have two Sunday schools going now, and hope for more. I could use fifty Bibles at once (American Version), and only give them where they would be appreciated. If I have to pay for them, however, please let me know cost first.

My attendants include Hawaiians and a few Portuguese, Japanese, a Chinaman, a Puerto Rican, and a few Americans. All speak English, and most read it.

Yours sincerely,

REV. ALBERT S. BAKER.



## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

## OUR FIELD AGENTS.

**D**R. THOS H. LAW, whose field covers North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida writes:

Notwithstanding the large contributions sent in during February and March, in response to our emergency appeals, from individuals, churches, and auxiliaries (which I feared might be followed by a collapse), the receipts since April 1st have been the largest I ever knew in my district. For instance, nearly all the Methodist Episcopal, South, Conferences have sent in larger amounts this winter than heretofore, in addition to what they sent in—a very considerable sum—last winter in our emergency. And from all sources, except legacies, my receipts are up to this time larger for the present fiscal year than ever before. To give exact figures, my account shows (not counting what has gone directly to Mr. Foulke, the Treasurer, during November and December): From individuals \$370.99, auxiliaries \$620.17, churches \$6,321.11; total \$7,312.27. Last year at this date they were: From individuals, \$172.50, auxiliaries \$418.99, churches \$4,457.35, total \$5,048.84.

Another impression is that the interest of our people and their readiness to give to the American Bible Society exceed anything I have known in the past. I am struck with this on every side, and I doubt if we appreciate how the estimate of our work has grown upon the people, and especially as a part of their church work. I am convinced that now, as never before in the history of the American Bible Society, the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches of my district (the only ones that support the Society) are ready to assume their part in maintaining the Society as their own agent in doing this great and essential work of Bible distribution.

Dr. Geo. D. French is at work in Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He says:

In all of the co-operating churches of this Southland district the American Bible Society is occupying a larger place in Christian thought and all ecclesiastical assemblies, and is rapidly attaining its rightful place along with other great benevolences. This means nothing less than continuous advancement and keeping full pace with the oncoming of the kingdom of God.

The Bible Society Boards of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Bible Committees of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Presbyterian Church, are generally doing excellent work. They keep the great object and achievements of the Society constantly before the minds of the churches and the people generally. Even a casual observer must see that within the last few years a mighty impulse

has been given to Bible work. This appears in a most practical way. In many churches and whole conferences, in the space of from one to five years, contributions have been more than doubled. All helping churches show a steady and healthy advance.

The spirit of certain churches toward the Bible cause may be seen from this fact. When a surplus has occurred in the collections for general benevolences, in many cases the pastors give the preference to the Bible and send the money as a donation to the American Bible Society. While I was addressing a certain conference I expressed regrets that the conference lacked a little less than \$50 of paying their assessment of \$1,200 in full. A strong, influential brother interrupted me and said, "If you will give us five minutes we will pay it now." I gave the time, and in three minutes it was paid.

Individual gifts in my field are generally reported along church collections. This may or may not be best, but it is beyond my control. All but two Methodist conferences have adopted the assessment plan. That is, they agree to collect a certain amount for the Society. Naturally members and pastors are anxious to have the amount reported in full. I recognize their right to dictate how the money they donate shall be reported. Here is an exception: A few days ago a good Presbyterian minister, now eighty-five years old, of this town, met me on the streets and handed me \$5 for the American Bible Society. To-day he met me again and remarked: "The Lord is the best of all paymasters. He says, 'Give and it shall be given you.' I gave him \$5 yesterday and from a very unexpected source to-day I received \$5. I have all of my money back and the royal joy of having helped to circulate his blessed Word."

I think I am getting hold of some good Christian people who, though in full sympathy with Bible work, have never contributed largely to it except in a local way. They need only to be appealed to in the right way and a little direction, and we may look for a large fruitage from them. May the good Lord give direction.

Some one has said, "Corporations have no souls." This is doubtless true. But many of the men who own and control them have souls, and great souls. The railways of this district have been generous to the Society. They have given the Agent of the Society free transportation over as many as nine great lines of road. They have done this understandingly. They knew it would not put a copper in their pocket. They did it solely to help circulate the Word of God. I wish thus publicly to recognize their generosity.

Dr. John Pearson writes:

The five States of my field—West Virginia, Ohio,



Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan—constitute an unusually interesting and important section of these United States. It contains over two hundred and forty thousand square miles, and its population is more than five times that which won independence from England.

The condition of our work is far from being what it should be, although, as compared with recent years, it is rapidly improving. This improvement is seen in the calls for service and for information, and in the contributions. The offerings of the churches of the two leading denominations have increased in the last five years from eight to nearly fourteen thousand dollars (\$8,109 to \$13,708), or sixty-eight per cent. One of these denominations increased from \$1,279 to \$2,095; the other from \$6,830 to \$11,613. These gifts from the congregations are, however, far below what they would be if these same churches gave as they did a generation ago. Then the rule was to give to the Bible cause from one-sixth to one-fourth as much as was given for missions—home and foreign. Last year their offerings for missions aggregated \$582,000 in one denomination, and \$725,000 in the other.

For many years the magnificent missionary work of these churches has been expanding by leaps and bounds, but the offerings for the Bible Society—which must ever keep step with the progress of other missionary work, if that work is to be permanent—have, until the last few years, been steadily decreasing, chiefly because the people thought the Bible Society to be rich and affluent in goods, and in need of nothing. May we not hope and should we not pray for such a revival of interest in this vital and vitalizing part of the great missionary enterprise as will enable the Bible Society to again lead the way into the destitute parts of the home field, and also unto the uttermost parts of the earth?

The needs of our work in this field are: First, an efficient and safe system of local Bible distribution. Second, the awakening of the twelve thousand pastors to an adequate conviction of the importance of annually presenting our work to their congregations. If this be done the money we so much need will be forthcoming. The people do not lack the disposition to give to this cause. Their only lack is information coupled with inspiration.

Over the bridge at the Sault Ste. Marie, under the St. Clair River, through the Grand Trunk tunnel, and over the same river by the ferry to Detroit, multitudes of European immigrants pour into the United States. I have been informed that during the season, at each of these places, from a carload to a whole trainload arrive daily. These poor strangers need the Holy Book, and this country needs that they should have it. At these points, as well as at Ellis Island, they would gladly receive it. What a missionary field for the circulation of the Word is Calumet, in the Lake Superior copper regions, where, I was told, the post-

master delivers mail to the fifty thousand people in thirty-eight different languages!

Extensive coal mines abound in four of my States, and iron and copper mines in the other. These miners need and ought to have the Book of books, and the missionaries in our great cities are constantly finding multitudes who should also be supplied.

As to the reasonable possibilities of our work within this field, the least that should be said is that they are fully equal to our needs. Those needy ones should everywhere be sought out and supplied. That is possible and eminently reasonable. But to make it actual the money to do it must be raised, and enough more to properly care for our foreign field.

One-fifth of the population of the nation is in this territory, and more than one-fifth of its wealth. One-third of the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and more than one-fourth of the members of the Presbyterian Church, live in these States. Over three millions of dollars are annually contributed for missions by the churches of this district. Ought it not to be possible to give, at least, five per cent. of as much for the translation, printing, and circulation of the Word of God throughout the world?

The Bible Societies are the greatest money-savers the churches have to-day. In prosecuting the great missionary enterprise Protestants *must* have Bibles in the vernaculars of the people. If the different denominations were compelled to provide these books for their respective missions—translating, printing, and circulating—it would cost them well nigh ten dollars for the one they are giving now. How expensive then is that economy that would cripple the Bible Society! How unbusiness-like is that business! The Bible is the last thing on which the churches can afford to economize.

Dr. S. W. Dickinson tells of his work in the great Northwest:

One of the first impressions of my field, comprising six of the Northwest States, is the geographical importance of their location. It is patent that the tide of empire is steadily moving toward it. Minnesota alone is greater by one-fourth than the five New England States taken together. This section embraces the sources of three of the greatest river systems of the globe—the Red River of the north, the great lakes through the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi. To this is to be added the parallel transcontinental lines of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, connecting with ocean lines to the Orient, making the westward route the great highway of the twentieth century.

The second impression is that the Northwest is rapidly coming to maturity. This is in striking contrast to Livingston's prophecy made to Napoleon, that probably not a New England settler would cross the Mississippi within a hundred years. Now in the



Northwestern States, comprising the Louisiana Purchase, is one-fifth of the entire population of the country. We forbear to quote figures from the agricultural, manufacturing, and banking census returns. The incalculable riches of the iron region, the vast wheat fields of the Dakotas, the forests of the north, the agricultural sections of Iowa and Nebraska in the south, have passed through the primitive stages of development and are reaching the permanent stage with astonishing wealth. Moreover, the people are here; the rich, sturdy blood of the Scandinavian, with settlers from Maine and the Middle States, are the kind of people who are building these cities, organizing great manufacturing plants, building school-houses and churches, with their eyes toward the immediate future.

There are to-day thirty-eight colleges in this region, with an attendance of twenty thousand students. I am continually asked to visit and address the students of these institutions. No more keenly has the East realized than does the West that the young man of the future is to be a college-bred and scientifically trained man, whether in the store, on the farm, or in the professions. Within seventy-five years the development of this section will have reached that stage, that in population, in wealth, in intelligence and religious life, it will hold the balance of power in the union of States, and Mr. Seward's prediction be true that the Northwest will be the "ultimate political center of the Union."

The third impression is that the Northwest will soon be able to report astonishing interest on home missionary investments. It is no longer to be cared for except in a partial sense, but is about ready to assume the outside responsibilities that independence and self-contained resources create. Our benevolent societies are reaping large returns in gifts, and this should be so, and will be so with the American Bible Society. The Northwest, appreciating the help of the East, and now approaching maturity in the family circle, is now asking, "What is my share?" This is the spirit that we appeal to. Missionary ground is calculated to cultivate the missionary spirit, and so the missionary side of the Bible Society is at once appreciated. The secretary of one of the great missionary organizations said, "We are beginning to depend upon the colleges and churches of the Northwest for our recruits for the mission field." My observation is that we are reaching the giving age in this section, both of men and means.

Another impression is that we are to make definite and individual our appeal. Generalizations do not create enthusiasm. We are to grip people by making the appeal fit the individual. The pastor is the unit of force in the church, but through him the individual in the church must be reached. This requires unlimited seed sowing. The lack of information in the average man is appalling, and in some cases as wide

as the whole horizon of his vision. My purpose is to make the Bible Society take its true place and have a fair chance. When the undeveloped remainder of the non-giving constituency of the churches has been reached, then the financial problem will have been solved. There will be a steady and an abundant stream from the living into our treasury, and the encouragement is that this is every year more and more manifest.

The Rev. A. E. Colton reports from New England:

The report for the year is full of significance, and with much promise for the immediate future. The churches have been very friendly in opening their doors to the presentation of the cause; the information conveyed has been more definite and more clearly understood. The presence of such a splendid representative of the Society as the Rev. Dr. Hykes, from China, in this field has opened the eyes of a great many to the scope of the work, and to the diplomatic skill and executive ability of the Agents. Dr. Hykes spoke in four States of this field, and was eagerly sought for by many who were disappointed in his inability, because of sickness, to fill the engagements. Personally we value the acquaintance of Dr. Hykes exceedingly, for, while we know in general about the work, he confirms us in our facts and adds many details, with incidents, etc., to make the work more definite in our minds.

Mrs. James L. Hill, who sent out an appeal (some fifteen prominent women signing the same), has been instrumental in interesting a great many women in the Bible cause. We feel that such help as this is necessary for the widespread information of our work, and it opens the way to the hearts of the people through various organizations and representative people. "It is better to get ten men to work than to do the work of ten men," as Moody said, and that must be true of the Bible Society if the widest success is to be attained. From the looks of our diary, with the many dates booked ahead, we feel that the coming year is to be full of welcome to the American Bible Society.

The term which we are using, "The Bible Department of Home and Foreign Missions," in itself is telling what the Society is, more than any phrase that we have used. We are glad to state our appreciation of the position of the Society now on the Revised Version. On all sides we find that commended, and we are sure that it will bear fruit in increased returns.

As to the receipts of the year, we do not make note of them at this time; but we have discovered that from November of 1903 to November of 1904 we had over one hundred names of new donors on our list more than the year before. In this field we are passing through a transition, and with the apprehension of the facts, we are confident that this coming year will be our best.



### AMONG THE OMAHA INDIANS.

THE Rev. W. A. Galt, Mapleton, Ia., a Presbyterian pastor, who was for some years a missionary among the Omaha Indians, has this incident to relate of his experiences among them:

In 1893 the newly appointed missionary to the Omaha Indians in Nebraska called on one of the Presbyterian elders, who was a full-blooded Indian and could speak but very few words of English. Through a younger member of the family acting as interpreter, he was asked if there was a Bible in the house. To show that there was, he had his wife unlock a trunk and bring from its depths an American Bible Society Bible bound in blue cloth. On inquiry

it was found to have been given by a former missionary out of a grant made by the Society.

At a Fourth of July service held in the church the missionary asked this elder if he was glad the white man had come to America. He replied that he was, for he brought the Bible and "has taught us to love it as God's Word for us all."

At a later date this man, whose name was Four Hands, by means of an old-established custom and in the presence of about five hundred of his tribe, had his name changed at his own request to "Walker with God." At another time, as a member of the church session before which a poor girl had pleaded guilty of misconduct, he said: "She is but a child in Christ. Let us remember we were once children and made mistakes. Let us do for her as Christ has done for us."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### THE BOOK THAT NEVER FAILS.

DR. HASTINGS, the Christian evidence champion, tells how he met a man who said that the Bible was upset. Dr. Hastings said that it was the twenty-seventh time it had been upset since he was a young preacher. "And I notice," he said, "that every time it comes out like a cube of granite—just as high, just as thick, and just as heavy as ever it was before. They have only turned up another face of it."

It reminded him of an Irishman who was building a wall in a marshy place, who was spoken to by a friend, who said, "Mike, you had best have a care; that wall you are building will fall over." Says he: "Never mind, Pat. I know what I am about. I am buildin' that wall three feet high and four feet thick; when it topples over it will be a foot higher than it was before." That is the way. The last time the skeptics tipped the Bible over it left it just a little higher than it was before.

the Board of Managers, was present and was introduced to the Board.

An amendment to Article XVII of the By-Laws, which had been proposed at the previous meeting, was adopted, so that the article as amended will read as follows:

"The Committee on General Reference shall consider and report to the Board upon all matters not belonging to any other standing committee upon which their advice may from time to time be requested either by the Board of Managers, the Corresponding Secretaries, or the Treasurer."

On the recommendation of the Committee on Versions, the Rev. Mr. Tucker was given authority to arrange for the publication of a small edition of the Gospel of Matthew to be put on sale with the public announcement that criticism and suggestions were invited with a view to the final perfecting of the Revised Version of the Portuguese Scriptures.

Further communications with reference to the revision of the Zulu Bible were reported by the Versions Committee, and also a request for the publication of a version in Chamorro, the language spoken in the island of Guam, upon which, however, no action was taken.

Reports were made as to the various Foreign Agencies of the Society.

The circulation of the Scriptures in Puerto Rico was announced for the year 1904 to have exceeded 10,000 copies.

Grants in the domestic field to various individuals, missions, and churches were made to the number of thirty-eight, among them one of Indian Scriptures to Mrs. A. E. W. Robertson, of Muskogee, I. T., and to the Rev. Mr. Clay, Hartshorn, I. T., for sale and distribution among foreigners in the mining districts.

The Secretaries reported the following consign-

### BIBLE SOCIETY RECORD.

NEW YORK, March, 1905.

#### AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE stated meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Thursday, February 2, 1905, Theophilus A. Brouwer, Esq., Vice-President of the Society, in the chair.

The Rev. Dr. Haven read a portion of the forty-second chapter of Isaiah and offered prayer.

Mr. Philip Nye Jackson, a newly elected member of



ments to Foreign Agencies during the month of January under appropriations already made :

To the Levant Agency, 100 volumes, value \$35.90 ;  
to the Mexico Agency, 2,670 volumes, value \$539.59 ;  
to the Philippine Agency, 740 volumes, value \$387.44 ;  
to the Cuba Agency, 3,190 volumes, value \$210.36.

The issues from the Bible House during the month of January were 80,158 volumes.

### FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

*I give and bequeath to the American Bible Society, formed in New York in the year eighteen hundred and sixteen, and incorporated in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.*

#### Deceased Directors.

William H. Parsons, Rye, N. Y.  
Rev. Thomas R. G. Peck, Port Jefferson, N. Y.  
Henry Ide, New York, N. Y.  
John P. Jube, Newark, N. J.

#### Deceased Members.

Rev. Melchior Auer, Danville, Ill.  
Rev. John T. Oxtoby, D.D., Saginaw, Mich.

Rev. Henry Fliegenbaum, St. Joseph, Mo.  
Henry H. Elliot, Waterbury, Vt.  
Robert Freeman, Hartford, Wis.  
Isaac S. Morris, Piqua, O.  
Edward E. Williams, Rewey, Wis.  
Benjamin Gibbon, Rewey, Wis.  
Adrian Van Sinderen, Berlin, Germany.  
Almond W. Chamberlain, Harbor Beach, Mich.  
Mrs. Martha A. Dodge, Clifton Springs, N. Y.  
Mrs. Lydia A. Warner, Southbury, Conn

### Summary of 44 Annual Reports of Auxiliary Societies received in January, 1905.

Receipts from sales in twelve months.....	\$4,303 00
Receipts from collections and donations.....	4,956 18
<b>Paid American Bible Society on book account.....</b>	<b>4,855 76</b>
Paid American Bible Society on donation account...	3,391 57
Expended on their own fields.....	3,852 84
Value of books donated.....	504 47
Value of stock on hand at date.....	3,439 96
Number of these auxiliaries reporting general operations .....	27
Collecting and distributing agents employed .....	63
Families visited by them.....	8,651
Families found destitute.....	511
Destitute families supplied.....	502
Sunday school children supplied.....	522

### RECEIPTS IN JANUARY, 1905.

#### LEGACIES.

Churchill, Mendel, late of Zanesville, O.....	\$285 50
Jones, Ellen Price, late of Pittsburg, Pa.....	2 50
Vanderburgh, Chas. E., late of Minneapolis, Minn.....	3,000 00
	<b>\$2,288 00</b>

#### LEGACIES AND GIFTS AS TRUSTS.

Eells, Dudley B., Gift.....	\$150 00
Stewart, James, Legacy.....	200 00
	<b>\$350 00</b>

#### GIFTS FROM INDIVIDUALS AND OTHER SOURCES.

Adger, Miss S. D., Pendleton, S. C....	\$20 00
A Friend, East Orange, N. J.....	100 00
A Friend, Matleawan, N. Y.....	100 00
A Friend, Millburg, Pa.....	1 00
Alton, Anne, New York, N. Y.....	2 00
Ballard, Mrs. A. E., Sarasota, Fla ..	5 00
Band of King's Children, New York, N. Y.....	2 00
Barker, Rev. Henry, Rosendale, N. Y.	1 00
Bates, Mary S., Columbus, O.....	30 00
Beatty, George, Winston, Mont.....	30 00
Beecher, Mrs. New Elm, Minn.....	70
Beth. Un. S. S. Primary Class, Poland, O.....	1 70
Bradford, Mrs. M., Clermont, O.....	1 00
Braine, Emily, Morristown, N. J.....	5 00
Brown, Mrs. Edward J., New York, N. Y.....	10 00
Brown, Mrs. Wm. S., New York, N. Y.....	50 00
Buchanan, J. L., Pittsburg, Pa.....	15 00
Buxton, Wm., Indianola, Ia.....	5 00
Camp, Mrs. W. H., Waterbury, Conn.	5 00
Chapin, A. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.....	3 00
Clymer, Mrs. W. H., Cleveland, O.....	1 00

Contributions Through La Plata Agency.....	\$29 15
Crosby, Mrs. Edward N., New York, N. Y.....	5 00
Cutter, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	250 00
Demaree, S. W., Morgantown, Ind....	7 00
DeWitt, Julia W., Carlisle, Pa. (In Memory of her Sister, Mrs. Geo. E. Sterry).....	1,000 00
Dey, Anthony, New York, N. Y.....	10 00
Donations Through Central America Agency.....	151 95
Doornink, Mrs. Henry, Grand Rapids, Mich.....	100 00
Doremus, A., Athenia, N. J.....	1 00
Eldred, S. T., Cleveland, O.....	\$9 00
E. V. S., Sag Harbor, N. Y.....	1 00
Fuller, Rev. Wm., Stephentown Center, N. Y. (Hospital work for Japanese Soldiers).....	1 00
"G," Cleveland.....	1 00
Gilbert, Geo. E., Rosendale, Wis.....	5 00
Gleason, Miss E. A., New York, N. Y.	1 00
Gray, Rev. L. C., Edina, Mo.....	20
Groker, John, Modesta, Cal.....	5 00
H. A. L., Mrs., Central Cong. Ch., Brooklyn, N. Y.....	400 00
Harmon, Julia A. C., Amsterdam, N. Y.....	2 00
Harmon, Lilla M., Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
Headen, A. G., Pittsboro, N. C.....	1 00
Hills, Clarissa, Nashua, N. H.....	5 00
Howard, Alfred, Palatka, Fla.....	5 00
Huston, Charles, Coatesville, Pa.....	50 00
Hyde, Clarence M., New York, N. Y.	20 00
Jaeger, Mrs. Mary, Millbury, O.....	2 00
Kelsey, C. H., New York, N. Y.....	10 00
Ladd, Frank M., Milford, Mich.....	5 00
Lamb, F. J., Madison, Wis.....	20 00
Lathrop, Mrs. Harriet, Providence, R. I.....	1 00
Lewis, Mrs. M. E., Sharon, Pa.....	1 00
Lindsey, Lizzie, New York, N. Y. ...	1 00
Loop, Mrs. Harvey, Morristown, Tenn.....	50
Lord, Francis E., Winter Park, Fla. (For Soldiers in Japan.).....	5 30

Lupton, Rev. J. W., Leesburg, Va....	\$5 00
Macdonald, A. L., Palestine, Ill.....	1 00
McAulls, T. S., Oakmont, Pa.....	50 00
McClain, Lizzie, Philadelphia, Pa.....	10 00
McKinney, Mrs. Sabin, Binghamton, N. Y.....	5 00
McLeod, Rev. D., Barrowston, Canada.....	20
Metcalf, Mrs. Alfred, Providence, R. I.....	5 00
Moore, J. M., Cincinnati, Ark.....	1 00
Nettleton, F. E., Scranton, Pa.....	50 00
Nixon, Mrs. Flora J., Kirkwood, Mo.	60 00
North, Mrs. S. A., El Paso, Ill.....	5 00
Paul, Mrs. R. B., Geneseo, Ill.....	10 00
Powker, Francis F., Uncasville, Conn.....	1 00
Rice, Lucy B., Englewood, N. J.....	2 00
Seiberling, J. H., Jonesboro, Ind.....	2 00
Sillman, Julia C., Palestine, Tex.....	2 00
Smith, Edgar I., Philadelphia, Pa.....	2 00
Smith, Julia V., Spartanburg, S. C.....	15 00
Smith, Wm. H., Morristown, Tenn.....	5 00
Tabor, Ann F., San Jose, Cal. (In Memory of Augustus Tabor).....	50 00
Tingsley, Mrs. A. M., Providence, R. I.....	10 00
Van Voorhis, Caroline, Catekill, N. Y.....	7 00
"W," South Pasadena, Cal.....	1 00
Wade, William, Oakmont, Pa.....	4 43
Weber, Mrs. Salome, St. Paul, Minn.	2 00
Whiting, Mrs. J. H., Mt. Pleasant, Ia	10 00
Willcox, W. H., Wyoming, Ill.....	30 00
Woman's Foreign Missy Socy of Second Pres. Ch., Elizabeth, N. J. ...	50 00
Young, C. A., Philadelphia, Pa.....	5 00
	<b>\$3,106 13</b>

### CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

#### ALABAMA.

Alabama Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	\$24 00
Besemer, First Pres. Ch.....	1 55
Birmingham, Third Pres. Ch.....	4 00
Goshen, C. P. Pres. Ch.....	1 00
Mobile Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	1 00



<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			<b>Grand Rapids, Dutch Ref'd Ch.....</b>			<b>\$1 83</b>
East Arkansas Conf., A. Meth. Ep. Ch	\$2 00		Monroe, Pres. Ch.....	2 00		
Fordeys, Pres. Ch.....	5 28		St. Ignace, First Pres. Ch.....	2 00		
Malvern, Pres. Ch.....	4 76		<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Searcy, Pres. Ch.....	4 47		Duluth, Pilgrim Cong. Ch.....	20 70		
Wazarkana, Pres. Ch.....	10 00		Faribault, Cong. Ch.....	8 89		
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			Minneapolis, Park Ave. Cong. Ch.....	2 81		
San Jacinto, Cong. Ch.....	1 25		“ Welsh Ch.....	10 20		
<b>COLORADO.</b>			<b>MISSISSIPPI.</b>			
Fort Collins, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	7 00		Aberdeen District, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	22 00		
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			Greenwood, Pres. Ch.....	3 00		
Cannon, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	8 00		Holly Springs, Pres. Ch.....	50		
Fairfield, First Cong. Ch.....	21 00		North Mississippi Conf., Meth. Ep.			
Fair Haven, Pilgrim Ch.....	1 00		Ch. South.....	25 00		
Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong Ch.....	3 00		Okala, Pres. Ch.....	1 25		
Lyme, First Cong. Ch.....	30 00		Shongalo, Pres. Ch.....	8 60		
Montville, First Cong. Ch.....	3 00		<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
New Haven, East Haven Cong. Ch.....	8 40		Charleston, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.....	23 00		
“ Pilgrim Cong. Ch.....	6 00		Kansas City, Central Pres. Ch.....	18 70		
New London, First Ch. of Christ.....	4 21		O'Fallon, Pres. Ch.....	1 00		
Norwich, Broadway Cong. Ch.....	185 00		Oregon, First Pres. Ch.....	12 00		
Southport, Cong. Ch.....	38 12		Parkville, Pres. Ch.....	15 00		
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			Plattsburg, Pres. Ch.....	2 00		
Atlanta, Central Pres. Ch.....	2 83		St. Joseph, Second Pres. Ch.....	5 00		
Atlantic Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	87 75		St. Louis, First Ger. Pres. Ch.....	3 00		
Augusta, First Pres. Ch.....	5 81		<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Carrollton, Pres. Ch.....	5 00		De Witt, First Cong. Ch.....	1 22		
North Georgia Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.			Keller, Pres. Ch.....	1 75		
South.....	24 20		Scribner, Cong. Ch.....	3 55		
Savannah Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	24 00		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Walthourville, Pres. Ch.....	1 25		Rochester, Cong. S. S.....	18 23		
Washington, Pres. Ch.....	8 50		<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			Acquackanonk, Ref'd Dutch Ch.....	10 65		
Chicago, Lake Forest Pres. Ch.....	125 87		Ewing, Pres. Ch.....	7 00		
Clayton, First Pres. Ch.....	2 50		Hillsborough, Church at.....	9 20		
Easton, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	7 00		Orange, Hillside Pres. Ch.....	26 35		
Lawrenceville, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	2 00		<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Linn-Hebron, Pres. Ch.....	5 00		Albany, First Meth. Ep. Ch.....	40 00		
Tioga, Ger. Evang. Cong'n.....	5 00		Brooklyn, S. S. of Hopkins St. Ger.			
<b>INDIANA.</b>			Pres. Ch.....	5 00		
Evansville, Walnut St. Pres. Ch.....	14 55		Burnt Hills, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	8 00		
Hopewell, Pres. Ch.....	11 80		Elmira, First Meth. Ep. Ch.....	8 09		
<b>IOWA.</b>			Fair Haven, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	3 00		
Arcadia, Ger. Pres. Ch.....	5 00		Genoa, First Pres. Ch.....	15 00		
Ashton, Ger. Pres. Ch.....	12 15		Lyndbrook, St. James Meth. Ep. Ch.....	7 00		
Greene, First Pres. Ch.....	1 00		Newark Valley, Cong. Ch.....	2 86		
Orange City, Free Grace Ref'd Ch.			North Tonawanda, North Pres. Ch.....	9 50		
in America.....	8 00		Poughkeepsie, Ref'd Ch.....	25 18		
Sioux Center, S. S. of First Ref'd Ch.	10 00		Watertown, State St. Meth. Ep. Ch.....	2 00		
<b>KANSAS.</b>			<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Arcadia, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	1 00		Concord Presbytery.....	31 42		
Eldorado, First Pres. Ch.....	6 63		Fayetteville Presbytery.....	11 63		
Jola, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	5 00		Kings Mountain Presbytery.....	11 35		
Mayfield, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	1 00		Mazon, Centre Pres. Ch.....	3 00		
Warrenton, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	1 00		Mecklenburg Presbytery.....	18 70		
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			Waynesville, Pres. Ch.....	5 00		
Lexington Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	6 00		<b>OHIO.</b>			
Millersburg, Pres. Ch.....	8 91		Barberton, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	9 00		
Owensboro, Pres. Ch.....	4 22		Cincinnati, Calvary, P. E. Ch.....	31 35		
Springfield, Pres. Ch.....	7 85		Cincinnati Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	6 00		
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			Delphos, Churches of.....	6 25		
New Orleans, Canal St. Pres. Ch.....	16 05		Kinsman, Cong. and Pres. Chs.....	7 15		
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			Lima, Grace Meth. Ep. Ch.....	11 00		
Baltimore, Brown Mem'l Ch.....	10 00		Mineral Ridge, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	5 00		
Laurel, Pres. Ch.....	70		Steubenville, Hamline Meth. Ep. Ch.	15 00		
Zion, Pres. Ch.....	3 00		Tiro, Pres. S. S. (For New Island			
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			Possessions.).....	1 51		
Amherst, First Cong. Ch.....	14 77		Youngstown, First Pres. Ch.....	51 85		
Cambridge, Cong. Ch.....	3 82		<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>			
Fall River, First Cong. Ch.....	24 41		Liberty, Union S. S.....	2 16		
Fitchburg, Rollstone Cong. Ch.....	8 96		<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Gilbertville, Cong. Ch.....	6 52		Athens, Meth. Ep. Ch.....	5 00		
Lowell, Kirk St. Ch.....	13 00		Burgettstown, Westminster Pres. Ch.	3 00		
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			Mifflinburg, Chs., Union Meeting of..	16 10		
Detroit, Mem'l Pres. Ch.....	3 85		Oakmont, Pres. Ch.....	25 00		
			Transfer, Pres. Ch.....	3 00		
			Westfield, Pres. Ch.....	5 00		
			West Millville, Pres. Ch.....	2 00		
			<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
			Newport, United Cong. Ch.....	4 17		
			Providence, Pilgrim Cong. Ch.....	31 00		
			<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
			Bethel Presbytery.....	\$1 00		
			Cave, Little Mountain Ch.....	8 00		
			Enoree Presbytery.....	20 00		
			Pee Dee Presbytery.....	2 00		
			South Carolina Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.			
			South.....	40 76		
			Trinity, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.....	11 39		
			Wedgefield, Pres. S. S.....	4 10		
			<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
			Grand River, Cong. Indian Ch.....	14 00		
			<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
			Bolivar, Pres. S. S.....	1 96		
			Elkton, Bethany Pres. Ch.....	1 05		
			Johnson City, First Pres. Ch.....	2 00		
			Knoxville, Second Pres. Ch.....	1 00		
			<b>TEXAS.</b>			
			Crockett, First Pres. Ch.....	9 15		
			“ First Pres. Ch. S. S.....	1 51		
			Denton, Pres. Ch.....	7 71		
			San Marcos, Meth. S. S. (For			
			Wounded Soldiers in Japan.).....	12 00		
			Plattsburg, Pres. Ch.....	53 00		
			Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	46 00		
			West Texas Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....			
			<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
			Gerardstown, Pres. Ch.....	5 39		
			Grassy Meadows, McElhenny Pres.			
			Ch.....	50		
			Leisburg, Meth. Ep. Ch. South.....	10 53		
			“ Pres. Ch.....	10 80		
			New Cumberland, Pres. Ch. in U. S. A	5 00		
			West Virginia Conf., U. B. Ch.....	64 10		
			<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
			Milton, Cong. Ch.....	2 85		
			Spring Lake, Church at.....	1 85		
			Vernon, U. P. Ch.....	4 03		
			South Ger. Conf., Meth. Ep. Ch.....	54 00		
			Westminster, Pres. Ch.....	2 45		
			<b>MEXICO.</b>			
			Churches and Sunday Schools,			
			Through Mexico Agency.....	20 36		
			<b>PUERTO RICO.</b>			
			Aguadilla, Pres. Ch.....	4 40		
			San Juan, First Pres. Ch.....	16 14		
			<b>WEST AFRICA.</b>			
			Gaboon, Pres. Ch.....	10 00		
				\$1,951 77		
			<b>AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.</b>			
			<b>Credited Credited on</b>			
			<b>as Donation Account.</b>			
			Ackley & Vic., Ia.....	\$100 00		
			Alabama.....		\$100 75	
			Alachua Co., Fla.....		34 47	
			Augusta, Kan.....		25 31	
			Aurora & Vic., Ill.....		11 00	
			Berkeley Co., W. Va.....	60 00		
			Boulder Co., Col.....		1 87	
			Buchanan Co., Ia.....		40 00	
			Bureau Co., Ill.....	30 00		
			California.....		375 00	
			Carroll Co., Ill.....		4 87	
			Cedarville, O.....	30 00		
			Cheyenne Co., Neb.....		16 43	
			Chicago, Ill.....		650 00	
			Cincinnati Young Men's, O.		460 35	
			Clifton Springs and Man-			
			chester, N. Y.....		7 39	
			Collin Co., Tex.....		12 24	
			Connecticut.....		200 00	
			Covington & Vic., Ky.....		18 90	
			Dearborn Co., Ind.....		6 28	
			Denver, Col.....		9 00	
			De Witt Co., Tex.....	9 50		
			Douglas Co., Kan.....		5 00	
			Du Page Co., Ill.....	130 00		
			Dutchess Co. Female, N. Y.	150 00		
			El Paso Co., Col.....		17 08	
			Essex Co., N. J.....		56 54	
			Gallion, O.....		16 20	



**Credited on  
as Donation. Account.**

Galveston, Tex.....	\$13 21
Gillespie Co., Tex.....	39 85
Granville Welsh, N. Y.....	\$50 00
Green Co., O.....	18 34
Hancock Co., Ind.....	16 74
Hanover, Ill.....	25 00
Henry Co., Ill.....	8 00
Hudson Co., N. J.....	18 41
Humboldt, Tenn.....	11 85
Jefferson Co., Mo.....	10 00
Jefferson Co., N. Y.....	77 78
Kanawha Co., W. Va.....	14 68
Kent Co., Mich.....	18 90
Knoxville, Tenn.....	48 99
Lincoln Co., Kan.....	16 04
Livingston Co., N. Y.....	2 50
Louisville & Vic., Ky.....	100 00
Maine.....	576 58
Maryland.....	97 54
Massachusetts.....	649 43
Middle Granville Welsh, N. Y.....	9 14
Middlesex Co., N. J.....	35 60
Mifflin Welsh, Wis.....	46 00
Monmouth Co., N. J.....	117 50
Morgan Co., by Murrayville Branch, Ill.....	10 60
Morgan Co., O.....	5 40
Nemaha Co., Neb.....	49 47
Nevada.....	15 20
New Bedford, Mass.....	53 33
New Hampshire.....	500 00
New York.....	1,536 93
New York Female.....	60 43
Outagamie Co., Wis.....	20 00
Parke Co., Ind.....	11 00
Pasquotank Co., N. C.....	32 96
Pennsylvania.....	2,662 93
Ramsey Co., Minn.....	73 05
Randolph Co., Ill.....	229 09
Rockville, Conn.....	25 00
Rocky Creek, S. C.....	54 63
Rowan Co., N. C.....	25 00

**Credited on  
as Donation. Account.**

Saint Jo., Bible Committee, Tex.....	\$14 05
St. Francis Co., Mo.....	49 06
St. Joseph Co., Mich.....	1 23
St. Louis, Mo.....	257 21
Salem Bible Association, N. C.....	22 30
San Antonio, Tex.....	46 55
Sauk Prairie, Wis.....	19 17
Savannah, Ga.....	20 25
Sharon, Conn.....	\$76 80
Shelby Co. Female, Ind.....	64 59
Torrington, Conn.....	10 00
Trigg Co., Ky.....	28 25
Union Bible Society, Fair- field & Richland Co., S. C.....	1 60
Union Co., N. J.....	22 05
Utica & Vic. Welsh, N. Y.....	105 00
Vermont.....	30 00
Virginia.....	650 00
Wayne Co., Mich.....	43 70
Westchester Co., N. Y.....	173 91
West Salem, Ill.....	50 45
West Winsted, Conn.....	10 47
York Co., S. C.....	24 11
	\$1,312 80 \$10,643 50

**FOREIGN AGENCIES.**

China Agency, Sales, etc.....	\$1,771 23
Cuba Agency, Sales, etc.....	386 85
La Plata Agency, Sales, etc.....	4,263 54
Mexico Agency, Sales, etc.....	2,262 46
Puerto Rico Agency, Sales, etc.....	357 97
	\$9,041 55

Agency among Colored People of the  
South..... \$404 21

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

Retail Sales.....	\$1,839 56
Trade Sales.....	2,609 13
Sales of Waste Material.....	27 17
Rentals.....	3,699 40
Income from Trust Funds.....	2,268 48
Income from Available Funds.....	574 26
Income subject to Life Interest.....	867 76
Fitch Shepard Bible Fund.....	495 28
Trust Funds for Reinvestment.....	11,500 00
Record.....	4 21
	\$23,935 25

Total Receipts..... \$53,081 88

**RETURNS FROM BOOKS DONATED.**

Bailly, Gerard A., Caracas, Ven.....	\$2 00
Dane Co. Bible Society, Wis.....	24 45
Eyerick, Katherine, Wellsville, O.....	2 70
Firat Meth. Ep. Ch., Onawa, Ia.....	18
Gaboon Pres. Ch., West Africa.....	3 33
Inhambane Mission, East Africa.....	20 68
Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia, Pa.....	3 33
Price, Rev. Francis M., Oakland, Cal. For Bibles in Guam.....	5 00
Thompson, A. H., Deming, N. Mex.....	6 50
	\$68 67

**THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS FROM  
BOOK ACCOUNT TO DONATION AC-  
COUNT HAVE BEEN MADE.**

Berkeley Co. Bible Society, W. Va.....	\$17 37
El Paso Co. Bible Society, Col.....	25 00
Morgan Co. Bible Society, O.....	21 27
Plymouth Bible Society, O.....	30 00
Rocky Creek Bible Society, S. C.....	60 00
Sharon and Linn Grove Bible Society, Ia.....	60 00
Shelby Co. Female Bible Society, Ind.....	100 00
	\$213 64

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# FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR JANUARY, 1905.

## RECEIPTS FOR BENEVOLENT ACCOUNT

	Gifts from Auxiliaries	Legacies	Church Collections	Gifts from Individuals	From Sales of Books Donated	Agency Colored People of the South	Sales Reported by Foreign Agents	Returns from Miss'ry and other Soc's	Income from Perpetual Trust Funds	Miscellaneous	Journal Entries	Total Cash
Cash.....	1,342 30	2,238 00	1,951 77	3,106 13	68 67	404 21	9,041 55	....	2,268 48	4 21		\$20,425 32
Journal.....	313 64	....	....	....	....	....	59 50	....	....	1 25	374 39	

## RECEIPTS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTS

	Journal	Cash	
From Auxiliaries.....	108 76	10,643 50	
The Trade.....	8 83	2,609 13	
Salesroom.....	285 70	1,889 56	
Rents.....	....	3,699 40	
Income from Available Funds.....	....	574 26	
Income Subject to Life Interest.....	....	867 76	
British and Foreign Bible Society.....	861 00	....	
Exchange Account.....	8,350 00	....	
Fitch Shephard Bible Fund.....	....	495 28	
Trust Funds for Reinvestment.....	1,000 00	11,500 00	
James Stewart, Legacy.....	....	200 00	
Dudley B. Ellis, Gift.....	....	150 00	
			10,614 29

## RECEIPTS FOR DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT

	Books Issued	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	....	....	
Journal.....	11,247 59	.85	11,248 44

## RECEIPTS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT

	Sale of Waste Material	Job Work	Finished Plates	Repairs to Plates	Books Delivered to Depository	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	27 17	....	....	....	....	....	27 17
Journal.....	....	1,377 25	....	....	9,424 59	....	10,801 84
							33,038 96
Total Journal Entries.....							53,081 38
Total Cash Receipts.....							19,639 51
Cash Balance from December, 1904.....							\$72,720 89

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR BENEVOLENT ACCOUNT

	Field Agents	Bible Society Record	Foreign Agencies	Grants to Missionary and other Societies	Miscellaneous	Agency Colored People of the South	BIBLES	Journal Entries	Total Cash
							Donated To Foreign Agencies To Life Members		
Cash.....	1,256 58	127 53	10,240 26	1,497 93	10 65	282 06	....		\$13,414 51
Journal.....	....	305 80	8,350 00	....	....	18 30	414 40 1,173 29 268 30	10,530 09	

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR GENERAL ACCOUNTS

	Journal	Cash	
Auxiliaries—Value of Books Supplied, etc.....	5,376 58	5 28	
The Trade.....	1,600 27	....	
Salesroom.....	1,932 50	189 91	
General Salaries and Expenses.....	258 45	3,068 73	
Bible House Expenses.....	....	2,461 98	
Interest on Life Investment.....	....	390 87	
Electrotype Plates.....	....	454 72	
Books for the Blind on Account of Burr Legacy Income.....	65 14	....	
Exchange Account.....	....	12,524 80	
Trust Funds Invested.....	....	560 09	
Available Investments.....	1,000 00	....	
Press Work.....	792 40	....	
			11,085 34

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT

	Salaries and Expenses	Boxes and Cartage	Freight, Postage, etc.	Books from Man'g Dept.	Books Purchased	Books Returned	Discount on Sales	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	534 08	63 30	88 70	....	....	....	....	....	686 08
Journal.....	....	....	....	9,424 59	920 50	9 68	1,068 76	....	11,423 53

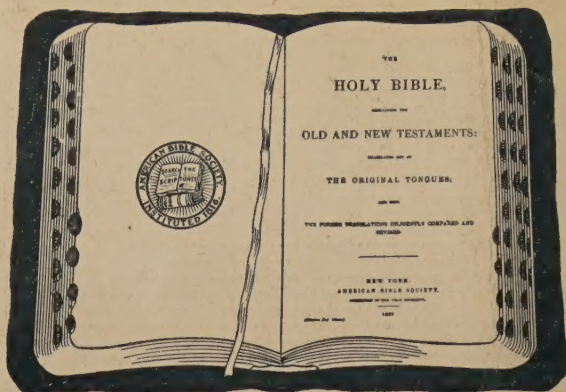
## DISBURSEMENTS FOR MANUFACTURING ACCOUNT

	Wages	Material	Man'g, Repairs, and Expenses	Machinery and Tools	Rent of Manufactory	Miscellaneous	
Cash.....	6,809 46	5,490 67	117 83	118 90	....	....	12,536 86
Journal.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Total Journal Entries.....							33,038 96
Total Cash Disbursements.....							46,293 83
Cash Balance forward to February, 1905.....							26,427 06

N. B.—The amounts in *italic type* are not actual cash transactions, but necessary payments by Journal entries as between the different Departments, to show the net result of each

\$72,720 89





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